



Devoted to the Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of Fredericksburg and the Tidewater and Piedmont Country.

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FREDERICKSBURG VA. SATURDAY JUNE 24, 1899.

Price 3 cents

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No lady feels that her summer outfit is complete without a Parasol, and if you'll only take a glance at these pretty ones here and learn how low priced they are you'll not be without this Capstone to your outfit.
Prices \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.

It will be at ask at this store for anything you are thinking of ordering, for in many cases we have it at same or less price. Glad always to show you.

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GROCERIES AND LIQUOR DEALERS.
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Liquors and Groceries,

Commerce St., FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

I am the sole agent here of the celebrated APPLEWOOD WHISKY. I also keep all grades of Whiskey, from \$1.00 up to \$10.00 per gallon. King Lear Whisky at \$1.00. Best in the world. APPLE BRANDIES from \$2.00 to \$10.00.
Full stock of Corned Potatoes, Herring on hand.
Consult your interest by calling on me before buying or making your purchases.
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FAMILY GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

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have built us the largest trade in this city.

Inspect our stock before you make your purchases for the holidays. We guarantee satisfaction.

Whiskey from \$1.20 per gal. up. Six Brands Ryes at \$2 per gal.

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Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Rums Wines,

and in fact everything found in a first-class Liquor and Tobacco House.

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This celebrated brand of KENTUCKY PURE RYE WHISKY, guaranteed 100 proof and 2 years old at \$2 per gallon is for sale by Mrs. J. F. Monroe. Commerce street, Fredericksburg, Va. For flavor it has no superior at the price. It is smooth, pleasant to drink, and there is not a head-ache in a gallon. Come and try it, and you will buy no other.
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WINES AND LIQUORS.

Pure Rye Whiskey, Pure Old Rum, Pure Holland Gin, Pure Cherry Wine, Pure French Brandy, Pure Apple Brandy, Pure Peach Brandy, Pure Blackberry Brandy. A complete stock of Liquors for medicinal use at the Old Reliable Grocery Store of

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With Pleasure I Tender My Thanks

to and assure my friends, patrons and the buying public of my high appreciation of the cordial support they have given me. I have the largest and most complete line of GROCERIES carried by any house in Fredericksburg. They are bought at Rock Bottom Prices and will be sold at very small profits.

I also sell the best brands of Lime, Cement, Cigars, Hazard & Dupont Powder, Stone, Nails, Hay, Feed, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c. I am also agent for the Elbra Brand Mixed Paint. It is a higher grade and better quality of

Ready-Mixed Paints

than has ever been put on the market of its class, and more ECONOMICAL TO CONSUMERS.

B. J. MARSHALL,

70 Millions in the Clothing Trust.

This combine has been formed for the purpose of forcing the price of clothing up and rob the people, and fill the pockets of the capitalist. We have declared war against such evils and will fight in defense of the common people who have little money but must have clothes and shoes.

Men's suits from \$1.25 to \$7.50.
Boys' suits from 50 cents to \$2.00.
Men's shoes from 25 to \$1.25.
Men's fine sample shoes \$1.50 to \$2.25, worth double the money.
Ladies sample shoes, fine, 50 cents to \$1.25.
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Ladies' shoes, fine, \$1.00 to \$1.25.
Ladies' trimmed hats 40 cents to \$1.25.
Silk hosiery 30 cents, latest out.

SPECIAL.—We have a very fine line of suits, worth from \$12 to \$15 dollars, we will close out from \$6.00 to \$7.50. We had expected to start a clothing manufacturing business, but as the capitalists have forced the price of clothes up, we will continue to buy from broken merchants and continue to sell goods at one-half what regular merchants can sell. Call on HARRIS & CO., 259 COMMERCE ST., Next to E. W. STEARNS, Old HARRIS & CO., Stand.

NEW YORK BARGAIN HOUSE.

P. V. D. CONWAY. CHARLES HERRON. A. RANDOLPH HOWARD.

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Open 9 A. M. Bank closes 6 P. M. Collections made on all points

OXFORD TIES.

We have just opened the largest and finest line of OXFORD TIES we have shown. They were made to order for us by the best factory and we can recommend them highly for fit and wear. They are made on "Bull Dog," and in Opera and "Common Sense" toe D and E. lasts.
SMITH & COGHILL,
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HUNDREDS OF STOVES

To select from.

Come one, come all to the Mammoth Stove House and look and get prices. I have STOVES of all kinds, at prices from \$5 to \$20. My stock of stoves contains the best with fine reputation, and are lower than ever. By calling at my place you will save many a dollar. Plumbing a specialty.

R. L. STONE. 203 Commerce St.

Johnston & Pearson

Can promptly fill all your wants in their line as drug gists. One trial is all that is sufficient to prove this. Prices satisfactory and very moderate.

JOHNSTON & PEARSON,

New Spring Millinery.

Every few days we are adding to our new and beautiful stock of millinery. The latest styles in Ladies' Straw Salons, white, mixed and black, rough and plain, from 25 cents to \$1.50. Girls and Boys' Salons, white and mixed, from 25 to \$1.00. Beautiful line of Muslin Bonnets and Hats for Children, in white and colors, just received, and I can offer special bargains in them.

MRS. A. E. TOMPKINS

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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

FREE TO VIRGINIANS

IN THE ACADEMIC SCHOOLS.

Letters, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering. Session begins 1st SEPTEMBER.

For catalogue address P. B. BARRINGER, Chairman, Charlottesville, Va.

How a Frenchman Views the American Situation in the Philippines.

A prominent French newspaper man, M. Henri Tardot, special correspondent of L'Eclair and of Le Monde Illustré, and chief editor of Le Petit Republicain and Lanterne, recently returned from the Philippine Islands, by way of Vancouver, British Columbia, and sailed for France last week in order to report the result of his mission to his papers. Before sailing he was asked to furnish the impressions he had formed in the Philippine Islands, and he did so as follows:

"You have been kind enough to ask for my opinion of the Philippine situation. I have just passed several weeks in the islands and will speak frankly on the subject. During your war with Spain I openly and freely proclaimed my sympathy for the American cause. Let this be borne in mind if I criticize matters, as my criticism will be solely inspired by my desire to respect the truth everywhere and always."

"I will at first give you an account of my interviews with Gen. Otis, Admiral Dewey, and President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, as well as with some Filipino leaders. I will then give you my personal opinion formed as the result of what I have seen, observed, and heard during my stay in the Philippine Islands. My first visit, quite naturally, was to Gen. Otis, from whom I had to request an authorization to pass through the American lines. I was cordially received by the General, and I asked him if he was satisfied with his campaign, and if he hoped to promptly terminate it."

"Yes," he answered, "I am satisfied with the results achieved, and from this time on I hope to accomplish in the quickest manner possible the patriotic task confided to me by my government. Unhappily, I cannot deny that it will take a long time. This is the season of rains and the sun becomes every day more dangerous and more fatal than the rifles of the Filipinos. Besides, it is my intention to push my troops a little further forward and afterwards to make them wait for a more favorable period. During this time of enforced repose our fleet will be more able to continue the operations along the coast."

SCHURMAN A REMARKABLE MAN.

"I thanked Gen. Otis for his gracious reception and hastened to ask President Schurman for more ample information. Mr. Schurman, I am happy to have the occasion of saying, is a very remarkable man, of high intelligence and of profound erudition. No body could be more worthy of the mission, which has been entrusted to him. Unhappily, I believe he is powerless to obtain satisfactory results. Later on I will tell you why. 'Why,' I said to him, 'has not America established in the Philippines the protectorate system like that which France has installed in Tunis and Annam? It is in substance a disguised annexation, and would give absolute satisfaction. At the same time this solution would safeguard the pride of the Filipinos who favor autonomy. 'It is impossible,' replied Mr. Schurman, 'and I will tell you the reason why. At Tunis there is a Bey and in Annam an Emperor, and your protectorate is exercised over a stable government. Here there is nothing of the kind. We are in the presence of regular anarchy, and you cannot establish a protectorate over a government which does not exist.'"

AGREED ON ONE POINT.

"'But,' I asked, 'in default of a protectorate will you accord to the Filipinos the same regime as exists between Canada and Great Britain—that is to say a sort of autonomy, with the recognition of American sovereignty?' 'Yes,' answered Mr. Schurman, 'after a moment's reflection; 'I do not see, so far as I am concerned, any objection to the establishment of such a system. Besides, it is outlined in the last proclamation which we addressed to the Filipinos. In the first place, we insist that the sovereignty of the United States be accepted and recognized. On that point the American people will never give way. But, after that, we are quite disposed toward an understanding with the inhabitants of these islands over which our flag floats.'"

"Then Mr. Schurman put some questions to me. He notably asked me why public opinion in France appeared to be somewhat hostile toward the United States. 'This hostility,' I exclaimed, 'is in no way general. It is evident that that reactionaries and the clericals of France would find more sympathetic toward Spain, monarchical and Catholic, but we Republicans have not ceased to hope for your triumph. Only, at the present time, we fear to see American democracy dragged into the wanderings of jingoism and of extreme militarism, and we see there a new danger for universal peace.' Mr. Schurman then said with a great deal of firmness: 'You are wrong to be alarmed. The United States is too much attached to liberty to become a military nation in the special sense which you attach to the term in France. The people would never tolerate it. Of this you can be assured.'"

AGUINALDO HAS TOO MANY GENERALS.

"After his comforting assurance, I left Mr. Schurman. I remained for me to see Admiral Dewey. I had a very great desire to know the man who enjoys such popularity in America, and whose audacious action at Cavite has been so much admired in France. The Admiral received me on board the Olympia, and I lost no time in com-

plimenting him on the victory which he had won. Very modestly the Admiral replied that the greater part of the credit was due to his sailors, who had behaved so gallantly, and to his officers, who had seconded him so well."

"And now, Admiral," I said, "what do you think of the situation?"

"In the first place," he answered, "I have great hopes in the success of the conference which Mr. Schurman has nearly every day with the Filipino delegates. And, in any case, Aguinaldo will be obliged to submit sooner or later. He has around him too many generals and too few soldiers to resist us."

"But," I replied, "should it not be recognized that the insurgents fight admirably?"

"Certainly yes," answered the Admiral, and I render them full justice on that point. They fight well, but they are children, incapable of military tactics."

"At the same time," I suggested, "I think you ought to recognize that on land they conducted the campaign against the Spaniards very well?"

"That is true," said the Admiral. "But since you have touched on the subject, I shall be obliged to you if you repeat the following statement in France: Aguinaldo, during the war with Spain, was not our ally, as has been claimed. We never made a treaty of alliance with him, and we never promised him anything. We had a common enemy. He acted on his side and we on ours. There has been no other understanding."

INTERVIEW WITH A FILIPINO.

"As I was not willing to take too much of the Admiral's time, I retired, having duly noted this categorical declaration. Then, having thus been enlightened upon the sentiments of the high personages on the American side, it remained to me to ascertain the views of the Filipino leaders. One evening I visited Florentino Torres, President of the Philippine Committee, of Manila. Torres was a magistrate under Spanish rule, and is a very intelligent man. He said:

"The position of the Philippine Committee is a very difficult one. We are doing what we can to bring about pacification, but when we shall have found a solution of the question with Mr. Schurman it will be necessary to cause Aguinaldo to accept it, and there will be a great difficulty."

"Why do you fear the opposition of Aguinaldo? Is he an ambitious man?"

"No, but he has illusions. He hopes for the intervention of the great European powers, as in Crete, and he even counts on the co-operation of Japan."

"And you, sir, for what do you hope?"

"Oh, as for myself, I hope the war will soon be finished, for it is ruining us. We, landed proprietors, would accept a government similar to that of Canada. We in no way wish for the departure of the Americans, for in that case our fortunes would be swept away."

"Why so?" I asked with astonishment.

"Because, I assure you, it is not only a question of Aguinaldo and his troops, of a nationalist movement, but above all of a socialist and revolutionary movement, created by the insurrection. The lower class of people and many of the chiefs are military socialists."

AGAINST THE CAPITALISTS.

"I will cite, for example, Luna, who for a long time frequented the socialists' clubs of Europe; Santiko, who at one time had influence among certain socialist committees of America and the poet, Paterno, who is an enthusiastic socialist. Also, rest well assured, the movement is directed much more against the capitalists, to whatever nation they belong, than against the Americans. Regarding the declarations of Torres, there are two important observations which I ask permission to present immediately. The first is that, as a matter of fact, the Philippine committee with which Mr. Schurman is treating, has no real authority and is in no way an emanation from the rebels as a whole. The result is, as I have already said, that Mr. Schurman, in spite of his good will seems powerless to obtain serious results. Were he to find a resolution of the situation with the Philippine committee it would afterward be necessary to have it accepted by Aguinaldo and his troops and everything would have to be done over again. The second observation is the importance which should be attached to this entry upon the stage of socialism in the Philippines. It explains the dissensions which exist among the Filipinos, and naturally will result in the American finding, before the conclusions of peace, serious support among the better classes."

"I afterward had interviews successively with several influential Filipino notables with Gregorio Araneta, the first Minister of Justice of the government of Aguinaldo. They all confirm the statements of Torres. Araneta, much more than Torres, showed himself irritated at the policy of the United States toward the Filipinos."

NOT RECOGNIZED AT PARIS.

"What principally seemed monstrous to me," he said, "is that at the time of the treaty of Paris we were not permitted to take part in the conference which decided our fate, and yet we are not a negligible quantity, and it has been too much forgotten that it was us and not the Americans who vanquished the Spaniards here."

"I have now ended the long account

of the conversations which I think interesting, which I had with prominent people in the Philippine Islands, and it remains for me to give my personal impressions. First of all, I will tell you frankly what I think of the American troops. I was struck with the fine presence of your soldiers. They are big men, strong, supple and agile, who bear testimony of the beauty of the American race. But, unhappily, I know that precisely on account of their physical strength, they experienced great difficulties in enduring the climate of the Philippine Islands. This seems paradoxical, and yet it is so. In warm and damp countries it is indisputable that very vigorous men do not endure the climate as well as smaller and more delicate individuals. Besides this, the American troops have, in my opinion, rations which are too heating. Admirably supplied with provisions, the soldiers eat too much meat and not enough rice. It is an error, I think, not to adapt oneself better to the exigencies of the midst in which one must live."

"Your soldiers fight with great bravery, but it is impossible not to remark the lack of discipline among the volunteers. The latter conduct themselves well under fire, but they pay little attention to obedience to their chiefs. In spite of the energetic orders of these chiefs, there has been regrettable pillaging. Also at times, the volunteers have committed acts of really grave lack of discipline. During one of the expeditions of Gen. Lawton against Santa Cruz some of the volunteers threw their rifles into the river and refused to go forward. I think it absolutely necessary for the success of your conquest to replace the volunteers as rapidly as possible by regular troops."

"Will this conquest be rapid? It would be too presumptuous on my part to reply affirmatively. But, in any case, it does not seem to me possible to hope for a complete victory during the rainy season. Then, the difficulties of the campaign, in this country of mountains and excessive heat, must not be forgotten. Added to this is the fact that the more the American troops get away from the coasts and from the line of railroad the greater will be the complications encountered in revictualing them. Then the question of quarters, which was so prejudicial to us in Tonquin, Madagascar and Dahomey, will have to be faced. It also seems to be incontestable that for this conquest of the interior 100,000 men will not be too many. We know in France what the system of 'little parcels' has cost. It is an example which the United States would do well not to follow."

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 35c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"The Dangers of Matrimony."

The Baltimore Sun says: From time to time since the world began there have been male scoffers at matrimony, but, as a general rule, they have consisted of wretched old bachelors who could get nobody to have them. Whatever married men may think on the subject, they are usually too well disciplined to give expression to rebellious sentiments. The Divorced Men's Club, of Alameda, Cal., a suburb of San Francisco, enjoys the distinction of glorifying in the escape of its members from the marital state and devotes itself to the work of warning deluded young men of the dangers of matrimony. "We have been there ourselves," they say in effect, "and we know whereof we speak. Those bent upon wrecking their lives should profit by our sad and harrowing experiences. If you want to be happy, remain single. Adam had no trouble until Eve joined him in the Garden of Eden. The club is regarded by its members as a benevolent association, a sort of life-saving service, and it claims that it has already done effective work in rescuing a number of men who were in imminent danger. In the words of the secretary: 'Our club is doing a great deal of good in preventing men from allowing their love to get the better of their judgment. Several men who thought of getting married have been saved by our missionaries, and we intend to push the good work along.'"

The women who have been divorced from the members of the club could probably say something on their side about "sad and harrowing experiences."

They were doubtless as glad to be freed from the bonds of matrimony as their husbands, and may have had even better cause for wishing their freedom. But they do not appear to have formed a club to denounce marriage or to proclaim the evils of wedlock. They, no doubt, realize that their experience has been exceptional, and do not feel that they should attempt to prevent other people from being happy because they have missed happiness themselves.

The Divorced Men's Club is not likely to interfere to any serious extent with matrimony. Few people will be frightened by their tale of

woe, which will justly be regarded not as a proof that marriage is a failure, but simply as an evidence that these particular men have made failures in their matrimonial ventures—perhaps only mismatched, "married, not mated," as it were. The club, however, may be of service if it helps to make people realize the solemnity of marriage and the responsibilities which it entails. While marriage is to be encouraged as a means of happiness and morality, it is too often thoughtlessly contracted, with no realization whatever of its religious aspect and obligation or of its worldly consequences. As a result, we have the crowded dockets of the divorce courts, scandals in high and low life and most of the evils that are charged against marriage. There are cases, of course, in which a legal separation becomes unavoidable. Even with the most careful provision, circumstances may arise that render such a step absolutely necessary. But the great majority of divorce cases would never get into the courts if marriage were not regarded so lightly and contracted so recklessly, and if mutual patience and forbearance were the rule of married life. Divorce is the last remedy for matrimonial ills.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade as M. Lewis Drug Store and his giving away to their many customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable remedy, from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases are quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free large size 50c, and \$1.00. Every bottle warranted.

Contest Of The Garrett Heirs.

A dispute has arisen between the heirs of the late John W. Garrett, for many years president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mrs. Mary F. Garrett, widow of Robert Garrett, and Mrs. Alice W. Garrett, widow of T. Harrison Garrett, sons of John W. Garrett, filed an answer in the Circuit Court in Baltimore on Saturday to the bill of complaint of Miss Mary E. Garrett, only daughter of John W. Garrett, who asked for a judicial partition of the estate of the late John W. Garrett, of which she, the late Robert Garrett and the late T. Harrison Garrett were each entitled to one-third.

The defendants say that it would result in considerable loss to all the heirs of the property if the estate was ordered sold by the court. They declare that the only way to guard all interests is by private sale and partition, and they gave notice that they will fight against throwing the estate into court. The estate is valued at between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 and includes large interests in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

IS THIS YOUR STORY?

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."

What does your doctor say? "You are suffering from impure blood."

What is his remedy?

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

You must not have constipated bowels if you expect the Sarsaparilla to do its best work. But Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

We have a book on Pale ness and Weakness which you may have for the asking.

Write to our Doctors.

Perhaps you would like to consult eminent physicians about your condition. Write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in CARRIAGES, BUREAUS, BUTCHER AND CARTS.

CONCORD AND SPINDLE WAGONS.

Platform Spring Wagons.

Business and Pleasure Wagons of every description. Special attention given to repairing and repainting.

WOOD'S SEEDS.

Seed Potatoes

For Planting in June or July.

We have a large quantity of late Seed Potatoes which were put into cold storage early in the season, so as to keep them unsprouted and in first class vigorous condition for late planting in June or July. Heretofore, the principal obstacle to planting late potatoes successfully has been in procuring sound and vigorous stock late enough to plant, so as to insure the maturity of the crop in the cooler rainy season of the fall. We advise our customers to place their orders ahead, otherwise our supply may be exhausted. Shipment can be made at such time as customers are ready to plant.

Write for prices and Descriptive Circular, which also gives full information about all Seasonable Seeds, German Millet, Cow Peas, Teosinte, Sorghums, Buckwheat, etc.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,

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Contractors.

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Will furnish Plans and Specifications; will contract for erecting all classes of Buildings; furnish hands by the day and superintend the work in town or country.

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